

WHOLE TO REFUSE TO VOTE

Linoleumville's Troubles with Railroad Line Lead Citizens to Plan Novel Revolt Against the Politicians.

"TROLLEY MUST COME HERE FROM BULL'S HEAD."

Suburb Is on Staten Island, Ten Miles from Manhattan, but You Can Get to Philadelphia Quicker.

Linoleumville, Oct. 2, 1903. Editor of The Evening World: Dear Sir: A petition is being circulated in this village whereby the signers agree not to vote on Election Day unless something is done regarding the extension of the trolley line to this place. Citizens have a grievance against a few politicians and incidentally against the trolley company for promises made and never kept. Having confidence in The Evening World, I remain, your faithful citizen.

Ever heard of Linoleumville? No! Well, Linoleumville has heard of New York; in fact, its 2,500 inhabitants are New Yorkers.

Linoleumville is just ten miles from Manhattan, on Staten Island, within the corporate limits of the Great City. Philadelphia is 92 miles south of the Bowery; Kingston, N. Y., is 90 miles north, and Hartford, Conn., 110 miles northeast, yet these distant points can be reached easily inside of two and one-half to three hours. If you can get to Linoleumville within four hours you are mighty lucky.

Location—North shore of Staten Island near Fresh Kill and totally isolated. Proud boast—Two churches, eleven saloons, two general stores, one drug-gist, three doctors, three policemen, three butchers, two real estate dealers, 100,000 schoolhouse in erection and the plant of the American Linoleum Company, employing 600 hands.

Politics—Registration of 440, normal Democratic majority of 80. How to get there—Staten Island ferry to St. George, Shore Electric Railroad to Port Richmond, one-car trolley line to Bull's Head, and from there on by "snack" cars for two and a half miles, save Fridays and Sundays, when "Phil's bus" accommodates the public.

Trolley Must Come The trolley MUST come down from Bull's Head. Upon the theory that corporations control the politicians, or vice versa, and the latter need votes in the coming struggle between Tammany and Fusion, citizens of Linoleumville have decided that an effective way to urge their claim for better transportation facilities would be to remain away from the polls Nov. 3. This mute appeal for relief is the result of patience worn threadbare, and is singularly novel, even if not altogether logical.

The petition thus far has eighty-four names. In secrecy the movement was started, and while the list is growing leaders of the cause are being sought. An Evening World reporter requested that their names as signers be withheld for the time being. It is believed that before Election Day 400 citizens will have allied themselves with the "strike" for the long-promised trolley service. Under the following pledge the list of signers runs down a long sheet of paper:

We, the undersigned citizens of Linoleumville, solemnly pledge ourselves not to vote for either fusion or Democratic candidates until definite steps are taken to extend the trolley line down from Bull's Head under the franchise granted the company some years ago.

"Might as well be in Cuba as here," declared ex-Justice of the Peace Samuel J. Watson on an Evening World reporter. Judge Watson holds the Linoleumville claimant belt for long and said candidly, and is a rare specimen of an "eighty-year-old boy."

"May be you had to walk from Bull's Head? Jess as like as not!" "Most folks has to. You don't say you caught a ride in. That mecadam turnpike is pretty hard on the feet." Here the Judge laughed heartily, but stopped as his daughter entered the room.

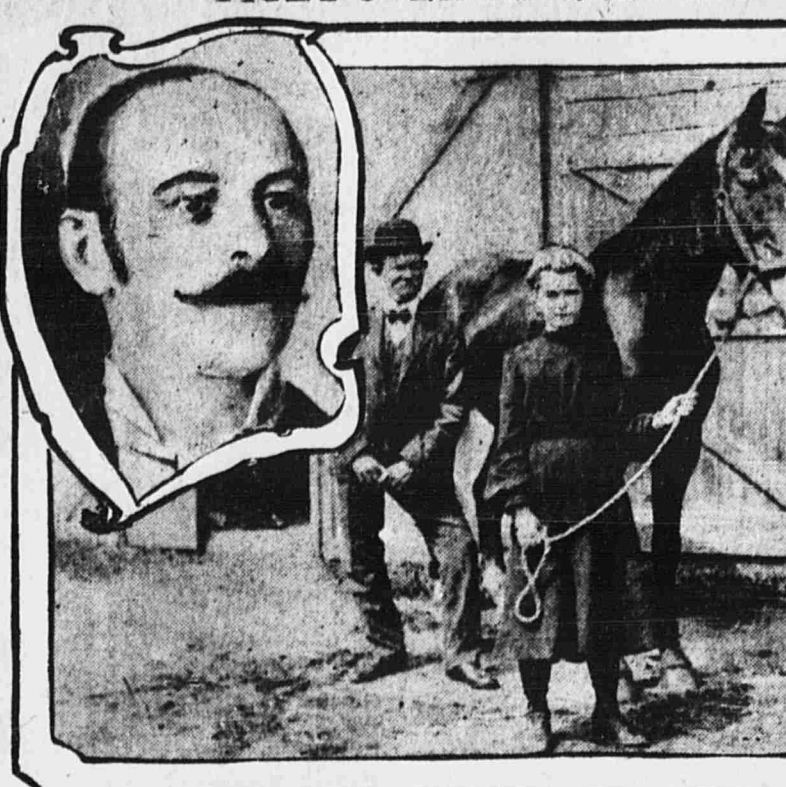
Hard on Women. "It is all right for the men, but the women folks they less can't stand it no longer," he added. "It is a 'tarnal outrage the way the politicians has played right and left with the people of this place. They have got down to brass knuckles, and when he comes to the election he promises to build over the Fresh Kill road, and then he goes and forgets it."

Conrad Zurcher lived in Manhattan and would fly under the colors of a Union Democrat. "I am anti-Socialist," he said, "and while I have refused to sign the petition on for the trolley, I get you to make the return trip. I got Mr. Doyle pulled wool over his eyes when he said he was going to the turnpike, and when he came to the election he promised to build over the Fresh Kill road, and then he goes and forgets it."

The trolley company has an ardent leader in J. P. Doyle, who has charged five cents to deliver a stranger passenger at Linoleumville. Doyle is a man of many parts. He does not need trolleys here, a scar on his forehead and a blacking the turnpike, and when he comes to the election he promises to build over the Fresh Kill road, and then he goes and forgets it."

When the men were discharged the reason assigned by the company was that there was no work for the painters.

TWO MEN PROMINENT IN LINOLEUMVILLE'S FIGHT OVER TROLLEY LONG KEPT FROM TOWN.



CONRAD ZURCHER, CORTLAND DECKER, Anti-Muller Democrat, Republican Leader.

BOGUS POLICEMAN EXTORTS MONEY

Francis H. Lindsay Accuses Leonard Perra of Obtaining \$2 from Him, Demanding the Cash for Alleged Protection.

Francis H. Lindsay, of No. 146 Mott street, is locked up at the Mulberry street station-house for an alleged daring attempt to extort money from Leonard Perra, of No. 291 Elizabeth street, by impersonating a policeman. Perra is also held on a charge of disorderly conduct.

Perra charges that Lindsay demanded money of him for protection. It was given the first time, but when refused late last night Perra says he was dragged down the street to the very steps of Police Headquarters. The glare of the green lights of the station-house did not cause the extorter to lose his nerve.

Perra was in a saloon in Elizabeth street several nights ago, when, he asserts, he was approached by Lindsay, who demanded \$5. Perra says he had no money, but promised to get some, and in an hour returned with \$2, which, he declares, Lindsay accepted.

Lindsay found Perra in the saloon again late last night and, according to the latter, asked him for more money. "When I refused," said Perra, "he said, 'All right, I'll take you to Police Headquarters.' I thought he was a bluff, until we got to the building, and he tried to drag me up the steps."

It was there that a policeman found them struggling and arrested both.

THREAT TO BLOW UP FOUR BIG ORE MILLS

Officers of Union Miners Give Information of Plot to Colorado Sheriff, and Men in It Being Traced.

STRIKE PLANNED ON WHOLE "L" ROAD

Discharged Painters Hope to Enlist the Sympathy of Affiliated Unions with a View to a General Tie-Up.

James P. Archibald, district organizer of the Brotherhood of Painters, said to an Evening World reporter to-day that the discharge of the 200 painters who were employed on the "L" roads may lead to a general strike of all employees and a tie-up of the road.

MAN'S BODY FOUND IN HOTEL SHED

Suicide Indicated by Bottle of Acid Near—Coroner Berry Believes Man Had Been Loser at the Race Track.

The body of a well-dressed man of fifty years was found this morning in a sitting posture against a post in the wagon-shed of the vacant road-house at One Hundred and Seventy-seventh street and Jerome avenue.

The discovery was made by the caretaker, Henry McGee, who found at the man's side an empty carbolic acid bottle. The condition of the body indicated that death had come some hours before, and the man was a soft black felt hat wearing the following marks on the inside band:

"William Newman, No. 886 Broadway, Brooklyn, 1095-90." The dead man was six feet in height, with light brown hair, reddish gray mustache. He wore a black coat, with buttons of light striped material, and wore white underwear and socks, with leather boots reaching to his knees, of the riding boot type. He wore a celluloid collar and black red dotted necktie.

In the pockets were an empty purse, a note book with the front leaves missing and gold spectacles, a briar pipe and a small box and a St. Benedict Catholic medal. A whiskey bottle, empty, and a cigar were also found.

The body was taken to the Tremont station, and later removed to the Harlequin at Coroner Berry's order. Coroner Berry is of the opinion the man was a race track loser. The place where the body was found is a mile and a half from the Morris Park track.

WORKMEN KILLED IN DISTILLERY CRASH

Explosion Destroyed Big Plant and Number of Dead May Reach a Dozen, While Others Were Injured.

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PARKS'S MAN TO WIN PRESIDENCY

Test That Foreshadows Result at Kansas City Was on Amendment Aimed at His Protege, Assemblyman Butler.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 3.—Sam Parks was a personal victory over President Buchanan in the section of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Ironworkers. It was when it came to a vote on an amendment to the constitution drawn by J. Dugan, of Chicago, a Buchanan adherent, to the effect that no man holding a political office should be a delegate in any convention of the association or hold an executive office therein. This was directed at Assemblyman Richard J. Butler, of Local No. 2.

Parks opposed the amendment in one of the most ardent speeches of the convention. He declared that it was aimed at him, because it sought to oust his protege, Assemblyman Butler; that it was simply another flight by Buchanan and his crowd against Local No. 2. The amendment was defeated—5 to 32. The Parks crowd says that the vote was the measure of their strength, and shows that Donnelly will be elected President over Buchanan.

HIT AT BALL GAME, HE GETS LOCKJAW

Jersey City Man Stowed by Railroad Company's Guard and Struck on Head, Is Dying in Hospital.

William Holly, a watchman for the Erie Transfer Company, of Jersey City, was held by Justice Hoos in the First Criminal Court to-day on a charge of atrocious assault. The complainant was Detective William Prescott, who presented a charge made by William McGarry, of No. 221 York street, who is dying of lockjaw in St. Francis Hospital.

In a statement given the court, McGarry said that while watching a game of baseball at Brunswick and Ninth streets, Sept. 6, from the roof of one of the Erie Transfer Company's stables, directly opposite the ball grounds on Ninth street, he was stoned by the company's watchman.

One of the missiles struck him on the head, cutting a rash. He went to the hospital, had his wound dressed and returned to see the finish of the ball game. At its close he went directly home and was attacked with severe pains in the head, which necessitated his removal to St. Francis Hospital.

A few days ago Dr. Finke, attending McGarry, said he had lockjaw, and McGarry says that in the assault he lost his watch, valued at \$30, and \$100 in bills. Cavanagh laments the loss of a gold watch and \$100 in bills.

GUNBOAT MONOCACY SOLD.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The Navy Department has received a cablegram from Admiral Evans, commanding the Asiatic station, that he accepted the bid of Hashimoto, a Japanese merchant, for the gunboat Monocacy. The purchase price was \$11,325. The Monocacy is now at Tokyo, China. She was built for the United States Navy in 1882, and was present at the battle of Tsushima, but did not participate in the action. The Monocacy is a schooner-rigged side-wheel steamer and was built in Baltimore in 1882. She outlived her usefulness years ago, and for several years has been lying in a mud dock in the Pei-ho, Admiral Evans, who is in the Pei-ho, has been without regard to the appraisal, which was only \$3,000.

RIOTOUS MOB AT A POLICE COURT

Angry Men Threaten Four Representatives of the New Jersey Trolley Lines with Violence at Yorkville Tribunal.

BLUECOATS HAD HARD TIME TO RESTORE ORDER.

Rioters Were Demanding Their Wages from Trolley Men and All but a Few of Them Had Been Paid.

On the steps of the Yorkville Court to-day was an angry mob of 100 men demanding money which they claimed was due from the Jersey City, Hoboken and Paterson Railroad Company, and threatened with violence four of the agents of the company who had been sent to this city to pay them off. They had been engaged to take the place of striking motormen and conductors.

The mob became so violent and unruly that a riot was barely averted. Sergt. Smith and the court squad of eight policemen had a hard time restoring comparative order. Even then the four men had to be escorted as far as Fifty-seventh street and Lexington avenue by the police. They boarded a car and thus escaped.

This was but the sequel of the trouble which occurred last night. The two incidents are aftermath of the strike which was planned to tie up the Jersey trolley lines a few weeks ago. At that time a man who said he was Charles Donovan, whose real name is believed to be Dally, came from Paterson to this city to get men to work as motormen and conductors for the Jersey City, Hoboken and Paterson lines. He took rooms at the Rosemore and engaged offices at No. 447 West Sixteenth street.

But There Was No Strike. Altogether 500 men were employed on a promise of \$2.50 a day when they were not working and \$2.75 a day when they were. But as the strike did not take place the men were discharged after being informed that Donovan would pay them in New York City.

To assist Donovan in the paying of the men were Walter Cavanagh, Earl Brackell and George Ellerson. These men were supposed to be at the Rosemore Hotel, on Broadway and Forty-second street, last night to hand out the money to the motormen and conductors who did not get a chance to work in Jersey. But they were not, as the 200 men eager for their wages discovered. From the Rosemore the men went to the office of Donovan on West Sixteenth street. They were told that the agents were in a saloon at Fifteenth street and First avenue, and that they had the money with them.

It did not take the men long to reach the saloon. Two hundred strong they marched upon the place. For an hour they waited, saying that the money was not coming. Out money went on, until the proprietor of the place, who was the owner of the saloon, was ejected to the noise and confusion, when payments suddenly stopped. The agents say that all but thirty men received what was coming to them. But the thirty and nearly the full quota of two hundred began to make it warm for Donovan, the money man, as they were on their operations. In the semi-riot that followed Donovan slipped away without personal injury.

His assistants were not so fortunate. They were mauled by the irate men and despoiled of some of their personal wealth, according to the stories told today. Brackell says that in the assault he lost his watch, valued at \$30, and \$100 in bills. Cavanagh laments the loss of a gold watch and \$100 in bills.

Policeman Quelled Mob.

Policeman Roos, of the East Twenty-second street station, quieted the mob, which immediately demanded the arrest of the three men. They were taken to the station, and the sergeant held them on a charge of grand larceny to await the action of a magistrate. Magistrate Flannery to-day dismissed the charges, saying that they were ridiculous. If the workmen had been defrauded, he told them, they should bring a civil suit to recover the money alleged to be due them.

Donovan was in court with the three assistants, who started to leave the court when they were arrested. Once outside, Donovan saw that the money was not coming, and he returned to court, asking for protection. Then it was that the court squad went to his assistance.

Donovan says that in the scuffle of last night in the saloon the books in his pocket were kept close to the payments made was destroyed.

SYRACUSE IS NOW 10 DAYS OVERDUE

Fear Expressed for Safety of German Liner Bound for New York from South America, Last Heard of from Brazil.

Much anxiety is felt in shipping circles over the fate of the German freight steamer Syracuse, of the Sioman line, now ten days overdue at this port. The Syracuse is in the South American trade and sailed from Santos Aug. 28. Eight days later she left Victoria, Brazil, and since then no word of her has been heard by the agents, Funch, Edye & Co.

The Syracuse carries a crew of thirty men and a large cargo of coffee. She is commanded by Capt. Willhoft and measures 2,238 tons gross and was built at Hoboken, Belgium. It is not known whether or not she carried any passengers. She was due here ten days ago. The news believe she has become disabled and has drifted out of the path of South American trade.

DR. FREDERICK A. COOK, EXPLORER, WHO TRIED MT. M'KINLEY ASCENT.



CHAMBERLAIN HITS OUT IN TARIFF BOOK

Changed Conditions Call for a Revision of Duties and England's Interests Demand Protection, He Declares.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—"Every other nation and all our own self-governing colonies have refused to accept the views of Cobden, and yet, although they ought, according to his dogmas, to be in the last stage of depression and decline, they have grown during the last twenty years in wealth, population and trade and in everything that goes to make up the greatness of a nation."

That is the keynote of Joseph Chamberlain's manifesto, which will be published Oct. 5 in the form of a preface to a shilling pamphlet, entitled "Mr. Chamberlain's Proposals: What They Mean and What We Shall Gain by Them." A. Vince, secretary to Mr. Chamberlain's tariff organization.

In view of the vigor with which the war of pamphleteers has again come in vogue in English politics, the publisher has appropriately given Mr. Chamberlain's pronouncement deep red covers, in significant contrast with the undecided blue-gray of Premier Balfour's academic treatise on the fiscal question.

Mr. Chamberlain does not mince matters. With characteristic aggression he carries the war into the enemy's camp. "Those who maintain," he writes, "in a spirit of blind obscurantism the absolute inspiration of an antiquated doctrine will have much to explain." His remarks are addressed to "men of all political opinions, since the questions now raised are not necessarily matters of party politics nor indeed is it likely that the issues will be ultimately decided on strictly party lines." He says by saying:

It is difficult to believe that the results of the investigation will not convince every impartial man of the necessity for some reconstruction of the system which has for a long time been maintained for more than half a century while every other policy has been modified and adapted to meet modern requirements.

Continuing, Mr. Chamberlain points out that the progress of the world's population has increased in greater proportion in the protected countries than in the United Kingdom and India.

The Labor Problem. "Free trade, if it had ever existed, might have secured for us all that its promoters promised; but free imports without free labor brought us face to face with problems which never entered into Cobden's calculations. We know that Cobden was a free trader, but he did not appeal to him and that he regarded the colonies as an embarrassment to his free trade scheme."

"The little Englanders who follow his lead are not likely to be moved by any consideration arising out of our new-found pride and faith in our distant kinsmen. But what would Cobden have said if he had foreseen that the trades unions whose existence he deprecated would be successful in procuring for their members a right to increase the rate of wages and to raise the standard of living?"

On the day of the opening of school, he was in the morning, but instead of going to school she went to the ferry and came to New York. A friend of the family saw her leaving the ferry-house at Cortlandt street, but there the last clue ends.

The girl had only 35 cents, but she took a number of pretty pieces of drawn work. She was an adept with her needle and often said she could make a fortune out of it. Her father is a well-to-do merchant, and the home in Jersey City is a comfortable one. Her father has employed private detectives to search for her and is devoting almost all of his own time in an effort to find her.

SHOT DEAD BY HIS FELLOW WORKER

Navarro Waited for Ferraro on the Way Home from Toil and Opened Fire on Him, Killing Him Instantly.

The police have looked fruitlessly all day for Manuel Navarro, whom they accuse of having killed Francisco Ferraro, of No. 155 Twenty-second street, Brooklyn, and wounding the latter's brother Antonio.

Investigation shows the motive for the crime which was first alleged—a quarrel over the love of a girl in Italy—to have no foundation in fact. There is absolutely nothing romantic in the affair.

Ferraro and Navarro were employed as "forkers" in the fertilizing plant of a company at the foot of Twenty-fifth street, Brooklyn. Yesterday afternoon they quarrelled over which one should remain after the day's work and assist in certain work. Hard words were exchanged and Navarro left the place, Ferraro staying to perform the task over which they had quarrelled.

Francisco Ferraro had started for home, shortly after dark, when he met his brother Antonio coming from another part of the city, and they continued their way in company. They had been together but a few minutes when Navarro stepped from behind a vacant lot fence and told Antonio that he wanted to speak to Francisco alone. Knowing nothing of the quarrel between the men, the brother went to one side, and hardly had he done so when Navarro opened fire. Antonio sought to interfere, but a bullet, which cut into his arm, and he did not stop running until he reached home. In Twenty-second street and informed the family of the murder.

It was then that the little twelve-year-old son of Francisco, who was not present at the shooting, saw the body of his father lying on the ground. Navarro had been in this country but a short time. Ferraro had been here three years.

NO TRACE FOUND OF HAZEL RHODES

Schoolgirl Missing from Home in Jersey City Has Not Been Seen Since She Took a Ferry to New York.

No trace has yet been found of pretty Hazel Rhodes, who disappeared from her home, No. 323 Wilton street, Jersey City, on Monday, although her father and the police have kept up a continuous search. As complete a mystery as her whereabouts is the reason for her determination to leave a home where it is said there have been no differences.

In searching for the cause of her running away no explanation is found other than that she disliked going back to school, having failed to pass the examinations into a higher grade last spring. Her parents think the idea of staying in the same room weighed on the mind. On the day of the opening of school she left in the morning, but instead of going to school she went to the ferry and came to New York. A friend of the family saw her leaving the ferry-house at Cortlandt street, but there the last clue ends.

The girl had only 35 cents, but she took a number of pretty pieces of drawn work. She was an adept with her needle and often said she could make a fortune out of it. Her father is a well-to-do merchant, and the home in Jersey City is a comfortable one. Her father has employed private detectives to search for her and is devoting almost all of his own time in an effort to find her.

FAILED TO CLIMB MOUNT M'KINLEY

Dr. Frederick Cook and His Companions Stopped 11,000 Feet Up by Impassable Granite Slope 5,000 Feet Above.

NO CHANCE TO GO HIGHER.

Ascent from Southwestern Side Is Now Considered Out of the Question—Explorers May Try Other Points Next Year.

At attempt made by Dr. Frederick A. Cook, of Brooklyn, at well-known explorer, to scale Mount McKinley, in Alaska, has failed. Dr. Cook, accompanied by two or three other men, among them Ralph Shinnwald, a Columbia University student, and Robert Dunn, left this city several months ago and no news of the expedition had been received until to-day, when the following cablegram, signed by the leader of the party, was received:

VALDEZ, Alaska, Oct. 2.—The assault upon Mount McKinley, resulted in our making an altitude of 11,000 feet on the southwestern side. At this point, we were stopped by an impassable granite slope, which extended 5,000 feet above us.

"We searched the entire western side of the mountain for a route to the summit which might offer a prospect of success, but no opportunity was found and the ascent from the western slope seems practically impossible.

Into Unknown Territory. "On Sept. 4 signs of winter already were far advanced and, although we should have liked to search the northwestern ridges as well as Muldrow glacier, the rapidly advancing season forced us on to a point where we could get out of the country without horses. Therefore it was decided to cross the McKinley range at the first northerly break in the mountain."

"Our previous travels had been over the trail made by the Geological Survey Expedition under Brooks last year, but now we travelled over unknown territory, marching about forty-five miles northward and swinging eastward in the mountains at levels as high as 10,000 feet. We crossed the divide of a new pass at an elevation of 6,000 feet and camped in the valley of Chullina.

"Our aim was to reach the eastern slope of Mount McKinley, and on our way out, if the season permitted, we make another attack from that side.

River Forded Many Times. "A forced march was made down the Chullina, it being necessary to ford and swim the river many times; but we were compelled to abandon our horses and built rafts twenty miles north of a great glacier. The latter afforded the first easterly route to the great mountain peak. We explored it and made a rapid examination of the eastern slope, but the rapid ascent was so steep that we would not permit of another attempt to climb the mountain, and with much regret we were forced to take to our rafts Sept. 21 and to seek the headwaters of Cook Inlet, which lay 100 miles to the south.

"Before us was a journey of sixty miles down the Chullina River, and nothing was known as to the possibility of navigation on a raft. Considerable apprehension was felt on this score, but the river proved navigable and the expedition reached Tronok in six days.

"The net result of the expedition was a march of 600 miles with horses, nearly four hundred miles voyage in boats and rafts, the exploration of a good deal of new territory, the discovery of several mountains, glaciers and rivers. The summit of Mount McKinley was not possible for us, but the members of the expedition felt that we did all possible in the exploration of the eastern side of the mountain. Every member of the party has enjoyed good health and will return directly to the United States."

MUST CUT OUT HIS HAREM SCENE

Detroit's Mayor Will Not Permit "The Proud Prince" with the Objectionable Act in It.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 3.—Mayor Maybury, who has attained fame as a dramatic censor through his prohibition of Mrs. Langtry's play, "The Degenerates," has exercised his moral authority and served notice on Edward G. Robinson that he will not permit the presentation of Justin Huntley McCarthy's "The Proud Prince" unless the harem scene in the second act is cut out.

Since the initial production of the play last Tuesday the Detroit Opera-House has been crowded at every performance and the play has created a sensation. It represents the King's harem with a number of odious lying about in various stages of disfigurement. The dialogue is supposed to be typical of the chatter of a bunch of King's favorites, and the play is a masterpiece of the language unit for the ears of polite society. He went to the playhouse to see the play, and he was so much interested in the play that he called to the play by his parishioners.

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